SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL G. HAVILAND, ROBERT B. HAVILAND, DAVID HAVILAND, ROBERT B. HAVILAND, DAVID HAVILAND, ROCHARD F. HAVILAND and JOIN D. HICKS sanies HUGH R. TOWNSEND.—Summons for money demand on contract, team, not served.—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in said city, and to serve a capy of your nawer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of each service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time softressid, the plaintiffs in the section will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars and Thirty-live tents, with interest from the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, besides the costs of this acction.

Dated July 25, 1844.

Plaintiffs Attorney.

The office of the Clerk of the Cle

Dated July 25, 1854. HOMER H. STUART,
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk
he Cit—and County of New York August 1, 1854.
2025 awds P. HOMER H. STUART, Plaintiffs Attorney. Til X PEOPLE of the STUART Plaintiff Attorney, the grace of God free and Independent.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN WALSH, late of the City of New York, by a creditors, legatese, next of kin, or otherwise, sond generality. Ten and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of Septamber real at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the finni settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward 8. Finley, as Executor of the last will and testament of said foreness.

In tentimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander W. Bradferd, Equire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 5fty-four. [ung3-lawiw-Th] A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

# New Dork Dailn Eribune

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

SAN MIGUEL.

The few inhabitants of San Miguel live principally by the mule trade, and by carrying passengers and freights from the debarkation point to the capital of the kepublic. Although the proprietor of the settlement is considered very wealthy, still the extremest poverty was visible in the whole household, which was not to be compared with the poorest farmof a German peasant. Neither chair, nor table, nor any other furniture excepting a hammock filled the spacieus room, and the little property of the family was hanging round on small strings in the air. Instead of finding at this establishment as described by the soldiers of the "Muelle," milk, bread, and meat in abundance, and a better couch than the damp ground, we had to satisfy ourselves as in former days with the national dishes of the natives and with their usual resting places.

We made it our first business to negotiate with the SAN MIGUEL.

the natives and with their usual resting place.

We made it our first business to negotiate with the
"patren" or landlord for the hire of a number of
mules, necessary to ferward our friends and our luggage from the debarkation point at the Sarapiqui river
to San José. In this moment the national character
presented itself again in its irresolution and timidity.
A contract which in any civilized part of the globe
would have been concluded with few words, required
on the continent of New Spain a long, tiresome, useless conversation of several hours duration, and although none of the family excepting a lad of about 12
years were able to read or write, still it was the espepears were able to read or write, still it was the especial demand of the landlord that the agreement should be made in writing. This request put us to no little trouble, for our knowledge of Spanish idiom was yet too imperfect to enable us to draw up in a decent di-

plomatic manner a mule treaty.

Nevertheless, by means of our knowledge of the Italian linguage we got along pretty well, and the document was drawn up after two hours of reflection; the mule treaty was signed and ratified by both powers; the letting and the paying one. As in all treaties whether of a dispersite or civil nature, the sinker played the

the letting and the paying one. As in all treaties whether of a diplomatic or civil nature, the cipher played the principal part, and as soon as the gray old proprieter of the mules perceived his exaggerated demand, painted with big ciphers on the paper he excused every other fault of orthography or style.

In the afternoon we had a sad duty to perform. The young settlement of San Miguel contained already three green tombs, the mute inhabitants of which were poor German emigrants, our countrymen. The life of an emigrant is generally so simple, that a relation of it seldom forms material enough to fill even a few pages; and yet the few events which mark its course are generally sufficient to break one heart.

erally sufficient to break one heart.

We visited the graves of our countrymen with more then ordinary regret. It was not the common sor-row felt at the loss of life in so desperate a situa-tion; it was the painful reflections aroused by the secial and political condition of Germany, which makes thousands fly from their fatherland and seek in forthousands by from their latheriand and seek in for-eign unknown countries for another home, that made our pulse beat stronger, our heart feel deeper. A great number of German emigrants leave their country in a condition of mind little fit for the task they pro-pose to accomplish. They arrive generally on the for-eign shore with little or no knowledge of the country or soil on which they intend to establish themselves.

The consequences of such a mode of acting are easily foresoen; the exiles fall into the hands of unjust merchants and usurers, and end their lives as white slaves, or they keep up their independence and die, as in the present case, for want of sufficient care or by the dis-

In the fall of the year 1850 a vessel with 51 person In the fall of the year ISOU a vessel with 51 persons sailed from Bremen to Greytown. They all left their home with the hope and almost the certainty of bettering their condition in the new world, all looking forward with delight to the happy life which awaited them in the land of eternal spring in Costa Rica. They arrived after two months sail at the Port of Nicassandel Norte, and continued their journey surragua del Norte, and continued their journey, ragua del Norte, and continued their journey, sur-rounded by great difficulties and privations to San José. Three years have passed since these 51 emi-grants paddled in their frail pongo up the Sarapiqui River. And what was there fate? Out of 51 persons only three families are alive, all the rest having suc-cumbed to circumstances for which they were not

culy three families are alive, all the rest having succumbed to circumstances for which they were not
prepared. Nineteen died at San Jose soon after their
arrival; 9 are interred at the Punto of the Sarapiqui;
9 died at Miravally; 4 at Alajuela, and the bones of a
carpenter by the name of Lirenberg, from Saxony,
who, frem certain indications had probably been torn
into pieces by a voracious tiger whilst he was sleeping at night in the forest on his journey to San Jose—
lie buried together with his wife and child under the
evergreen tombs at San Miguel.

Towards evening several laborers returned home
from the forest in which they had been occupied in
clearing large tracts of land, and the cultivation of plantains and Indian corn. As the rain had already set in,
they made use of long large pisang leaves for umbrellas, and seemed perfectly well protected. All these laborers were of a pale sick and rough appearance, and
by the savsgeness of their dress and manners, they
made in spite of the holy images which hung round
their necks a most uneasy impression. After traveling
for a longer period, perhaps, in this country, by becoming more accustomed to the sight of these beggarlike, ragged costumes, to the brown and stern looking
faces, which for months have felt no drop of purifying
water, and to the wild primitive growth of the hair
of the natives, the intercourse with them will, no
doubt, lose much of its repulsive character. But during the first few days of their acquaintance, these water, and to the wild primitive growth of the hair of the natives, the interceurse with them will, no deubt, lose much of its repulsive character. But during the first few days of their acquaintance, these rough sons of the mountains cause in the foreigner, not-withstanding their timidity and cowardice, a most unpleasant feeling.

We have traveled for the last fourteen years, and

We have traveled for the last fourteen years, and chiefly alone, in the remotest parts of the world and an ag the most opposite races, but no where did we ever feel ourselves so much oppressed by a sense of uncertainty and uneasiness, as when among the rude inhabitants of Central America. This circumstance cannot by any means be attributed to our insufficient hnowledge of the language of the country alone, for we dwelt for several months in the most agreeable and confidential manner with the Indian tribes, west of the Mississippi, and were much less acquainted with the Indian tongue than with the Spanish language. The cause of this feeling of uneasiness and discomfort seems cause of this feeling of uneasiness and discomient seems therefore to be chiefly in the character of the natives themselves, who in spite of their free republican Gov-ernment have the most submissive and cringing man-ners, which gives their aspect a much more suspicious

In the morning at the same moment on which we In the morning at the same moment on which we started for José, the little caravan of mules and drivers was setting out for the Muelle, leaving us the agreeable hope of soon meeting our friends in the capital of the kepublic. We had now to pass over immense steep hills, covered with a lattice-like, partly impenetrably primitive growth, and it was only after an exceedingly tedious journey of six hours that we reached the lonely settler's hut of Cari-Blanco, in the vicinity of a river of the same denomination. What made our proceeding still more difficult and fatiguing, was the sudden indisposition of the driver of our mule. Sleeping at night in, the open air without any cover, his dress wet from the rain, he had a severe attack of ague, and having wounded himself besides on the sole of his left foot, he became entirely unit for walking any further. Humanity as well as anxiety to get induced us to dispense with the comfort of a mule ride over the steep hills, in favor of the sick skivering driver, and so we ascended with the must painful efforts these imposing altitudes on foot; falling painful efforts these imposing altitudes on foot; falling sometimes into the mud above our knees, whilst the driver was following us pretty comfortably on the back of the mule. The unaccustomed heat of the troback of the mule. The unaccustomed heat of the tro-pies, the little rest we had during the foregoing night, the want of nourishing food, and the had state of the forest-road caused us to arrive at Cari-Blanco in a condition which rendered the continuation of our jour-

ney on foot an impossibility. We tried now to hire another animal for the rest of our journey, but could not persuade the proprietor of the place to lend us his horse for a longer time than was necessary to enable us to reach the next station, which was about 4 miles

Anxious to proceed, and hoping to be more lucky at the next settlement in procuring the required means of conveyance, we accepted the expensive offer of the settler at Cari-Blanco, and continued our journey on horseback, amidst torrents of rain to San Luis, or "La Victoria," as this place is likewise called in consequence of a meeting of shareholders, of the road en terprise at which, out of several projects, the present execution of the road carried off the palm of victory. Unfortunately for us, at San Luis also, we were unable to procure an animal, and as the settler of Cari-Blanco returned with his horse immediately after our arrival, and the disease of the driver continued to get worse, we were utterly unable to see how we should Anxious to proceed, and hoping to be more lucky at

worse, we were utterly unable to see how we she be able to get on.

A BACK-WOOD INTERMEZZO. A BACK-WOOD INTERMEZZO.

The settlement of the San Luis consisted of a single hut, the shelter of the surveyor Don Miguel, who had contracted with the Sarasjuqi company for the construction of a certain portion of the road, and was now living in this lone cottage with eight or ten laborers, for the purpose of accomplishing this engagement. At the time of our visit, May, 1853, there was only one-third of the road completed, the greater part of it consisting still in a small pathway through primitive forests and a rich tropical vegetation, which growth below more than once hindered the animal to proceed, whilst the horseman was continually in danger of entangling himself in the snaring plants above. The inhabitants of Costa Rica, however, who have little knowlrange of Costa Rica, however, who have little knowledge of the condition of roads in more civilized countries are of the firm conviction, that there cannot exist, even in the Elysean fields a more even path than the Sarapiqui road will present when once finished; whilst is reality the journey through these wild grounds will always belong to those which a traveler in general likes more to have behind rather than better him. Don Manuel was the most amiable landlord we had yet met with in Costa Rica. Not that he had more to offer or better things than any other proprie-tor of a hacienda, but the little he possessed he gave with a cordiality and frankness which reminded us

most sgreeably of home hospitality.

It was not more than 1 o'clock when I arrived at San Luis, and yet I was bound to spend the night with Don Manuel, and to depend on the favor of our landlord for Manuel, and to depend on the favor of our landlord for the continuation of our journey. Don Manuel had no mule at hand, but he possessed several on a pasture or portrero a few miles distant, and it depended entirely on him to facilitate our proceeding. I have already mentioned how difficult it is to bring the natives to any decision, and what objection they feel to undertake any thing in the middle of the day. Even with the best instructed among them it seems the greatest pleasure to hesitate and to delay, in short, to do nothing punctually and at once. Seeing my great embarrassment to hesitate and to delay, in short, to do nothing punc-tually and at once. Seeing my great embarrassment my landlord proposed finally, that at the next mora-ing there should be a mule at our disposition with which we might for the price of one pound sterling continue our journey to San José. I expected it therefore prompely the next morning, and employed the whole afternoon with the attempt to dry on an open fire-place in the smoky kitchen our clothes, which had got theremake the during our foreneous ride. As it was thoroughly wet during our forenoon's ride. As it was Saturday the laborers came home very early, and seated themselves round the hearth, admiring and touching with great curiosity the different little things which I held one after the other close to things which I held one after the other close to the fire, in order to get them quicker dry. For a traveler who likes to study the customs and habits of a people it is by no means without interest to spend now and then a day exclusively among the laboring classes, and to chat with them on different subjects. I sometimes extended this intercourse as far as to induce a gay party to sing some na-tional songs or to dance in their national manner. This mode of proceeding will sometimes enable the ctymologist as well as the ethnographer to acquire most valuable information, and facilitate his researches

erymologist as well as the ethnographer to acquire most valuable information, and facilitate his researches and investigations. But it always pre-supposes on entirely savage condition of the natives, when the intercourse is carried on by an interpreter, or a certain state of civilization and education, which will make the exchange more easy, agreeable and instructive. An intermediate state, in which the natives with whom intermediate state, in which the natives with whom the traveler happens to converse are neither savage nor educated, leads generally to no result at all, and makes the intercourse the least pleasant and the least instructive. Such was unluckily the condition of the laborers with whom I was sitting together round the fire place in the forest but of San Luis. They had lost all the romantic charm of a primitive state, and still had not yet acquired those qualities which enable one to lead to a rational and instructive conversation. Eaching the difficulty of getting information of one to lead to a rational and instructive conversation. Feeling the difficulty of getting information of
them, I contented myself at length with talking to them
on the average number of flat maize cakes, which a laborer consumes in the course of a day. This time their answer was highly satisfactory; that is to say, it proved
in the most convincing manner, that the immense
quantity of tortillas which is swallowed down daily by
the natives, has the most important influence on their
physical, their intellectual and their moral condition.
We should, perhaps, consider it necessary to treat this
matter more in particular, had not already some years
ago so celebrated a savant as Liebig, demonstrated in
one of his famous letters on chemistry, the capital influence which diet exercises on the physical and
mental faculties of man; had he not proved with his

clusively a vegetable one, are totally different from those of a man, whose nourishment consists in exclusively animal substances.

To a foreigner it is very striking to hear a great number of persons called by the name of Jesus, but he soon becomes aware that this is here a very popular christian name. Also the different St. Mary's days of the Roman Church serve to increase the number of names in the Catholic calender, and there are a good many persons who bear thename of Maria, and in consequence are called Annunciation, Conception, Assumption, and so pn. Among the laborers on the road

mental faculties of man; had he not proved with his convincing eloquence to the utmost, how the propen sities and the endeavors of a laborer whose food is ex

sequence are cannot see that supplies an area of Cari-Blanco there were two: Jesus, Maria, and it sounded strange to a real christian mind to hear these ugly, dirty, wild, ragged tenants of the forest called by a name of such ideal sublimity.

During the whole afternoon and in the evening a dirty woman in a rather showy dress was exclusively occupied with the preparation of the national dish of tortillas, and the inmates assured us repeatedly, that the daily consumption of about one quarter of a hunthe daily consumption of about one quarter of a hun-dred of these cakes would not surpass the usual exertions of an individual. To us, however, the tortillas became more and more a tortura. The most valuable time of the female sex of Central America is spert in time of the female sea of Central America is spert in the tiresome preparation of this national dish, and one could almost trace the life of each of the Central American women with these few words, "she nursed, "made tortillas and died."

THE LAST DAY OF THE JOURNEY. The next morning Don Manuel's mule stood as agreed, ready before the cottage, and we trotted soon agreed, ready before the cottage, and we trotted soon after sunrise at a pretty good pace on to Santiago, another shelter for the laborers on the road, where we arrived one hour after we had left San Luis. We traveled now on that part of the road which was already in an improved condition, and the difficulty and fatigues began to become less. At Si o'clock we passed St. Vincent. The country round loses much of its primitive character; it gets tamer and lovelier, and accuracy a more cay, changeable aspect. The road is assumes a more gay, changeable aspect. The road is winding continually along the numerous ridges of the Cordilleras, and one has to pass frequently one and the same place several times, with the only difference of passing it a little higher up or somewhat lower

In the course of the afternoon we passed severerted settlements: Cari Blanco, two forest huts where travelers detained by bad weather or the dark, generally wait until the next morning, and "Los Herman se" two equally miserable empty huts which were once inhabited by two brothers, and are now entirely abandened. At length we arrived at Desengano, the highest point on the whole road, 7,815 feet above the

highest point on the whole road, 7.815 feet above the sea, where two farmers are settled.

All the women of the house were busily engaged in preparing tortillas, but when I asked for something to eat, I received for answer that they possessed just as much as they wanted for themselves and were unable to offer the least food, not even milk nor eggs, after a journey of six hours without the least breakfast; this answer was rather a disagreeable one. What a miserable condition, compared with life in the Noth American backwoods. There the loneliest settlement has at least some bread and tea to offer to the traveler who loses himself in those wildernesses and at all places, where as in Desengano the passage of matives and fereigners is more frequent, all care is taken to provide for the entertainment of passengers. We continued our read without stopping at Desengano, and became now only the more anxious to reach the capital. sea, where two farmers are settled.

tended with all its natural charms at our feet. This point is called by the natives, Buena Vista, and it is indeed the finest view one can see. The whole large valley is embellished by cultivation, and almost to the ley is embelished by cultivation, and almost to the top of the hills appear the traces of human industry. The climatic conditions of this valley, of an almost eternal spring, favor the cultivation of the most different natural productions. The cereals of the North as well as the fruits of the South prosper here together in the most delightful luxuriancy. The principal cultivation is, however, confined to maize, beans and coffee. Plaintains and connect the contract of the co and coffee. Plaintains and sugar-came are in general only cultivated for home use, as in the green gardens of Europe the vegetables are planted for the kitchen. Wheat is almost entirely wanting, and one finds, therefore, bread merely in the principal towns of the country, and then only as an article of luxury for the few foreign families who cannot forget the home-baked bread. While I was admiring the richness and fertility of the soil, and enjoying the loveliness of the atmosphere, I could not help feeling our admiration mingling with the regret, that such luxurious soil was not cultivated by more skillful hands, and with more practical advantages. and coffee. Plaintains and sugar-cane are in general

more practical advantages.

In the first hacienda which we reached in the valley In the first hacienda which we reached in the valley I found at length a few things to satisfy our most urgent appetite, four eggs and one glass of turned milk for three persons. More the inhabitants did not possess. In the logwood house, covered with heavy red tiles, there prevailed the same appearance of poverty as in all the former settlements passed on the road; the whole furniture of the room consisted in a kind of the whole furniture of the room consisted in a kind of the whole furniture of the road and with cowhiles. bench, fixed along the wall, covered with cowhides, which during the night served for couches for the inwhich during the night served for couches for the inmates, and now was used to take our meal upon. In
a corner of the room burnt an open fire, on which a
brown woman of very negligent dress was toasting tortilias, whilst a young Indian girl was playing in the
vicinity with a naked baby. It is a strange custom of the country, that whenever a traveler stops
in a hacienda and asks for his bill, he never receives any decisive answer. The landlord then
commonly besitates for a long time, then arises in
his breast a struggle between generosity and avarice; and as the latter propensity in the weak human
nind commonly carries away the victory, the pay happens generally to turn out superior to the food.

We employed the time of our noon's repose to put
different questions to our drivers, relating to the sev-

different questions to our drivers, relating to the several places which we passed on the road, and to make cral places which we passed on the road, and to make other inquiries on the plants, and those animals which had attracted the most of our attention during the recent journey; but although these men live continually in the bosem of nature, yet they had but little knowledge of the vegetable and animal life of their country, and were even unable to give us the Spanish names of the commonest trees, plants, and insects, as well as of the hills, valleys and rivers which we passed. They knew the road to San Jose and the denominations of the few villages they had to pass, and thought in their backwoods simplicity that this would be more than one could reasonably expect of a driver and his than one could reasonably expect of a driver and his

night had now entirely set in, and all hope being lost of proceeding on the same evening to San Jose, it was our next anxiety to find a place where to stop for the

tants, yet there exists not the least inn or talers, where a stranger could stop without difficulty. The traveler in these backwoods countries remains therethis seems not to be the most predominant quality of the Spanish character, he is frequently exposed to the most disagreeable inconveniences.

It was a fearfully dark night, the rain fell in It was a fearfully dark night, the rain fell in heavy drops, the houses were closed, the streets deserted, and we were still riding up and down the gloomy place, looking in vain for shelter. We had already made ourselves intimate with the idea of spending the night in the open air, sleeping on our blankets upon the green floor of hospitable nature, when our driver remembered, that the family of our kind landlord at San Luis lived in town, and proposed to us to ride up to Don Manuel's mansion and knock at the door. This proposition was carried rather noisily into execution, and after the usual exchange of commen civilities, and a short relation of our deplorable situation, we were asked to descend and to enter the vestibule, the general reception room of ter the vestibule, the general reception room of Spanish houses. After a while a woman presented us Spanish houses. After a while a woman presented use the chocolate and eggs, and the landlady herself roused a servant of the house, who had already gone to bed, from his couch; offering me without changing any thing on it, to use the same place for my own rest. The poor fellow, frightened up from his first sleep, rose, puzzled by this sudden inexplicable disturbance, but soon wrapped himself again quietly into his woolen blanket, and laid peaceably down on rome weeden cases which stood in the vicinity, to continue once more his nightly repose. There were in the same place several persons snoring, but the reom the same place several persons snoring, but the room receiving its faint light only from a poor little tallow candle, which was standing in the parlor next to it we were unable to distinguish anybody, and wrapping up in my own blankets I was soon left to reveries on the singular adventures of a traveler's life.

On the 9th of May I rode at length on an old mare. for the 3th of May 1 roue at length on an old mare, for the two hour's use of which I had to pay one dollar and a half to the capital of Costa Rica. A little boy of about 7 years of age, who served me as guide, was sitting close behind us on the horse, eramping himself with his little hands on my leathern belt. The green plains and between rich coffee plantations to the capital. The pastures round and the hills in the distance, were covered with the most luxurious verdure. and it appeared singular enough, that a season in which nature glitters in its most brilliant dress, should be called by the natives by the rough name of Invierno

## NICARAGUA.

GRANADA, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

Anarchy prevails throughout the country. The truggle between the revolutionists and the Governnent forces under Chamorro being continued, and neither party having as yet been able to overthrow the other, there is no civil authority anywhere, and the right of the strongest is law. The revolutionists still keep the Government blockaded in the Plaza of this city, but are not able to cut off their communications altegether, some secret channel being still in their hands. Thus they continue to receive provisions and aid from their rural adherents, and so prolong the contest. It is manifest that every day's delay is a great gain to the Government and a great loss to the revolutionists. The latter need to carry everything at the first blow-a revolution that is not immediately triumphant is lost, I judge accordingly that Senor Castellon and his friends are destined to be finally defeated, and that the Government will regain its power, by means of the natural reaction of ublic opinion. Still this may prove to be a mistaken ublic opinion. Still this may prove to be a mistaken adgment, especially if the report is true that I hear ten Leon. It is said that 700 mountain men from londuras have arrived there on their way to help the revolutionists. Such a reenforcement to Castellon would render the position of Chamorro desperate; but the story may very possibly turn out to be incorrect. The revolutionists have in their service a squad of 25 Americans who form the most efficient part of their

forces. One of them, a Kentuckian, is the terror of the Government officers and soldiery. He has a safe position in a strong house, from a loop-hole in which his fatal rifle commands the whole Plaza. There he lies in wait with a stock of brandy on one side and of tobacco on the other, and not a soul can show himself on the open square without being picked off by one of his bullets. I should say that this fellow alone had killed in this way a larger number of the supporters of the Government than have fallen in all the battles between the two parties.

The Hon. Courtland Cushing, formerly U. S. Charge

d'Affaires at Equador, and now agent of the Acces-sory Transit Company at Virgin Bay, has got himself and the Company into a bit of a scrape. He sent word to Castellon that he would help the insurrec-tion, a fact of which Chamorro received information, and which has not increased his friendly feelings to-ward the Company. On the other hand, Cushing, getting soberer, reflected that if Castellon should be heaten it would never the control of the contr beaten, it would prove inconvenient to have aided him, and when the insurgents, confiding in his promise. aim, and when the insurgents, condains in his promise, came for the temporary use of one of the Company's beats for some of their movements, Mr. Cushing refused. By this means the Company is put on bad terms with all parties, just as it has been elsewhere, owing to its foolish and imprudent msuagement.

owing to its foolish and improdent management.
A speculative resident in this country, an American
I believe, has taken advantage of the existing lawlessness to engage in a little private piratical enterprise
of kis own. He has procured and fitted up a couple
of scheeners on Lake Nicaragua, with which he makes
warlike visitations around the coast levying black mail warlike visitations around the coast levying black mail on the inhabitants within reach of his flotilla, in a style traveled continually along the slopes of high hills, the range of mountains and its wild vegetation suddenly virgin Bay, where it finds a market. He has a sort ceased epening into a large splendid valley, which ex-

not exclusively on the enemies of that chieftain, but the gains are all his own.

### VENEZUELA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LA GUAIRA, Thursday, July 29, 1854.

The revolution which has broken out in this country against the Government is founded on a tissue of the most ingenious falsehoods that can be devised. For instance, many who have received letters from the exiles residing in New-York, assert that Pacz is at sea commanding an expedition of Americans; others assert that a number of prominent military men are engaged in the movement, going so far as to mention their names; and finally, there are not want-ing persons employed in spreading rumors of pronun-ciamentos in several provinces. On the other hand, to complete the plan of action, those who desire a general revolution make use of every endeavor to en-gage Venezuelans residing abroad. Be this as it may, gage Venezuelans residing abroad. Be this as it may, the fact is that universal indignation prevails here against Gen. Paez and his adherents, and that the great mass of the people are ready to support the Administration. I wonder, indeed, how it is possible to find people who still believe in an expedition commanded by Gen. Paez, if they bear in mind that it is utterly impossible for him to rely upon any material aid in the United States. As regards the principal are in the army and the most recommend individuals. men in the army, and the most prominent individuals in the country, it is well-known that they support the of the country, it is were anown that they apport the Government at any rate; and as a more patent proof of the moral and physical strength that surrounds the actual Administration, suffice it to say, that it has been able to organize a general system of national militia, numbering nearly 100,000 men, who are anxious to take up arms in defense of the legitimate Government of the first call.

at the first call.

It may be said, that up to this date only two insigif may be end, that up to this date only two has a fifteent movements have taken place—one in the province of Barquisimeto, though it has not extended over the whole province as has been erroneously stated, but is confined only to San Felipe, which is one of the ten enters forming the province of Barquislmeto; and the other the movement of Colonel Garces in Para-guania, a province of Coro, to which latter point the Government rent a considerable force from Caraceas. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PUERTO CABELLO, Saturday, July 22, 1854. The rumor has been prevalent in this city that Barquisimeto has taken up arms against the Government; but it must be remembered that it is not meant the whole province, but the bare canton of Sea Felipe. Yesterday it was rumored that in a place cailed . El Baul " another pronunciamiente against the Government had taken place. This news has

been satisfactorily proved to be false by letters received from the City of Valencia. Gen. Castro has in the latter place a picked force to support the Government in that and the surrounding provinces. Cel. Garces, whose aim was to take hold of Coro, has been totally On the whole, I think that the pronunciamiento of

San Felipe will have no important result for the dis-turbers of public tranquillity, as the rest of the prov-inces of the Republic have kept quiet up to the moment I am writing these lines; and it is justly ob-served that there is not a single man of any note en-gaged on the part of the revolutionists, while the flower of the Venezuelans are on the side of the Administration.

#### THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

Certrepreferes of The Journal of Commerce.

Washingtons, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854.
Mr. Marcolette, the Minister from Nicaragua, has entered a strong and pangent protest against the wanton and outregeous assault upon, and destruction of the sown of San Juan de Nicaragua, a town claimed to be within the territory and jurisdiction of the Nicaraguan Republic.

Mr. Horland himself, in his letter to Mr. Marcy, states that the United States Government had acknowledged the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Territory. Of ceurse, the United States Government should have coucht recreas from the States of Nicaragua, instead of the

sovereignty of Nicaragna over the Mosquito Territory. Of ceurse, the United States Government should have sought redress from the State of Nicaragna, instead of the destruction of the town of San Juan. Again, if San Juan was not within the jurisdiction of Nicaragna, then Mr. Borland had no right to protection in his diplomatic character in that town.

The facts which led to the destruction of Greytown, exhibit the affair in a light extremely disgraceful to the United States Government, and to the parties upon whose representations the Government acted. These representations the Government acted. These representations will not be sustained when the investigation, which will certainly take piace at the next session, shall be thoroughly accomplished. Knowing Mr. Borland's temper and character, the Government should have acted more cautiously in regard to his representations. His appointment was injudicious; but as his enuity was dreaded, it was considered necessary to get him out of the Senate. He is likely, however, to get back to the Senate, and in the worst possible humor with the Administration, who have not succeeded in appeasing him, even by burning Greytown, breaking off the negotiation with Marcoletts, and rending Beelen to another post, rather than offend Mr. Borland by permitting his Secretary of Legation to go back as Charge of Affairs to make a sensible and practical Treaty.

The anologists for Mr. Borland and the Administration

no back as Charge of Analy to the Administration insist that Greytown was a peretical town. This is the only pretense got up in justification of its destruction. Now then, there are those now here, who are really entitled to credit, who have had much experience in various titled to credit, who have had much experience in various titled to credit, who have had much experience in various titled to credit, who have had much experience in various Greytown, and were there within the last four months, who assert that as a soler, quiet and orderly community, it has no superior, even in the United States. We have official men, and private individuals of undoubted integrity and intelligence, who are ready to make good this assertion before the Government or a committee of Congress.

rity and intelligence, who are ready to make good this assertion before the Government or a committee of Congress.

Correspondence of The Courier and Inquirer.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 7, 1834.

The fuller development of facts from public and private sources since the announcement of the destruction of Greytwin, makes the case far worse for all engaged in it than it at first appeared. It is proved that the killing of the poor pilot, Antonio, was a most deliberate and cowardly murder, instigated by Borland himself, that the steamboat which the murderer commanded was even turned back on her course after passing the point on which the crime was committed, for the purpose of getting the opportunity to kill the man. He fell, therefore, a viotim to Borland's malignity. It is probable that Smith, the murderer, is not an American critisen by birth or naturalization. The attempt to arrest Smith was not first made by the authorities of San Juan or Gotown, but by Mr. Fabets, the American Consul, on the complaint of the critizens and council of San Juan. The conduct of Borland was insolent, officious, and impertinent throughout; that of the official authorities and the people of Greytowa was mild and forbearing. Borland was never imprisoned at all by anybody, but under the terrible excitement arising from his own conduct, an unknown person in the crowd threw a bottle at him, which, it is said, soratched his face. He bore no marks of the fray ten days afterward, when he arrived here. As to the alloged insult and violence offered to this man, I do not hesitate to say that they were deserved and perfectly justifiable, and had any foreign diplomat here committed such acts as Borland's apologists admit that he did at and near San Juan, his life would not have been worth one hour's purchase.

Upon Berland's own statement, and other papers clearly proving him in the wrong, and not convicting the town's people of depredations or other offenses against Americans and their property, indefinite orders and instructions were given by

ourt.

The only pulliation or excuse offered from any responsi-

The only palliation or excuse offered from any responsible corrector this atrocity is, that the people of Greytown were "Jamaica niggers." The mere random objurgation of the Government hirelings that they were "thieves and "freebooters," is not worth noticing. Now the allegation that the place thus destroyed was chiefly inhabited by colored men from Jamaica, would be, in this connection, paliry and contemptible if it were true; but it is known by those who make it, to be totally devoid of truth. From a most respectable gentleman who has facquently visited San Juan, and who has lately returned from there. I learn that lately the population of the place was about four hundred, of which not more than fifty were colored man from Jamaica. Nearly all the property belonged to Americans. There was a hotel in the place that would have been creditable to any interior town of the United States, belonging to a mest respected free colored man from New-Orleans. The best houses were brought out in frames from the United States. It was an American commercial town, American in its interests and its feelings, which had been founded and grown up under the wise and segacious counsels of two of the most distinguished statesmen of this country, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clayton.

Previous to the bombardment, it is stated that two cannons were taken on board the Cyane belonging to the British Government. Several houses were destroyed from which the Consular flags of European nations were flying.

An act so marked by crime, from the beginning to the

ing. An act so marked by crime, from the beginning to the of its contempt.

CHURCH BURNED DOWN.—This morning, a little before

CHURCH BERNED DOWN.—This morning, a little before 1 o clock, an alarm of fire was given, when it was ascertained that the block of old wooden buildings north of the Lutheran church on Monroe-av. was on fire. Before any effectual efforts could be made to get the fire under, the whole block was in flames, and completely destroyed. The fire then communicated to the roof and wood work of the church which was close to the block, and a sharp wind blewing at the time, the roof was soon in such a state that no efforts could avail to save it.

TEXAS.

From The New-Orleans Crescent, sup 3.

The steamship Louisianna, Capt. Smith, arrived at her wharf vesternlay morating from Galveston. We are included to the politicises of her Purser for dates from that city to the 31st all. The Galveston Texas Times has the tollowing items:

dowing items: We learn from the mail-rider that the hands engaged in

We learn from the mail-rider that the hands engaged in grading on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Rail-road have suspended work, and were to have been paid of yesterday. We trust that this is but a temporary suspension of the work, and that by September, or as soon as the weather is less sultry, the grading will be resumed.

We have just received, by telegraph, information of the killing at Houston of a man mamed Davis, represented and gambler, by Mr. J. Bates, a resident of Houston, but well known to many of our citizens. It came that the pertices had previously had a quarrel, and Davis had threatened to kill Bates. On Saturday evening they met, when Bates shot Davis in the neck with a six-shooter. Davis died yesterday morning.

they met, when Baics shot Davis in the neck with a sixsheeter. Davis died yesterday morning.

Notwithstanding the news of the immense losses of cattile on the El Paso route, The San Antonio Ledger reports
the setting out of a Mr. Pendieton and party, who have
been some days on the Leon with a drove of cattle for
California. The party went off in fine health and spirits.
From the high price of beef in this region, we should
judge it would be more profitable to drive in this direc-

The Tyler Telegraph gives the following under the

The Tyler Telegraph gives the following under the head of "Our Railroad:"

"Mej. Blanch, with a corps of fifteen assistant engineers, is expected through our county daily, surveying frem the lake at Benton through to some point on the Tribity. The two points designated on the Tribity are Pine Bluff and Porter's Bluff—the latter commonly known as the town of Taos. We have crossed at both points, and know the t Porter's is the best crossing by far. Pine Bluff crossing would require bridging and tressel-work for four miles: while at Porter's it would not require more then six lundred yards, with splendid stone material for the abuttments. Hagan's and Camp's ferries are the designated points for crossing the Sabine River. Several surveys will be made to secure the best route.

The Tyler Telegraph says: "Col. C. C. Mills shot a "teme three weeks since, in Harrison Conny," The Telegraph has not learned the particulars, but understands that he was held under a bond of \$2,000 for his at perrance before the District Court for an assault with intent to kill.

The Washington Ranger says:

The Washington Ranger says:

"Mr. Ralph, who has just returned from Fort Graham, has shown us a specimen of cannel coal, found near Hillsbore, in Hill County, about fifteen usies from the Brazos River, which place is said to abound with this valuable mineral. We applied the specimen to the blaze of a candle, and it burnt readily, with a clear yellow flame. Sheald the Great Pacific Railroad run through Hill County, as contemplated, this coal region will be of immease value."

value."
A difficulty recently occurred at Duncan's Ferry, on the San Marcos, between Ben. Duncan, John Duncan, his nephew, and a man named Berry, from Lockburt, on one side, and D. Bass, a son of Col. John IP Means, and a man named Netherly on the other, during which John Dancan was killed, and Bon. Dancan, Bass and Netherly were badly hurt. Bass and Means gave themselves up, but Netherly was still at large at leat accounts. The parties are all men of respectability! The cause of the diffi-

culty is not given.
We learn from The San Antonio Western Texas, that a

culty is not given.

We learn from The San Antonio Western Texas, that a man was sentenced to the county jail in that place, for cruelly beating-his wife and attempting to kill his daughter with an ax. While in confinement his wife committed suicide by taking landanum. The wretch was permitted to attend her tuneral.

The Houston Star says:

"The citizens of the lower part of the county are taking steps to obtain a division of the territory and the exection of a new county, to be called San Jacinto, out of parts of Harris, Liberty and Galveston. A public meeting is to be held on the subject at San Jacinto on the 7th of Angust next, the day of election.

The citizens of Fort Graham offer a reward of \$300 for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Hill County of W. Murroe Black, the murderer of Stephen G. Barnes. In addition to that, Thos. Harrison, Esq., of Markin, has proposed to give \$500 for the same purpose. Should the Governor of the State offer a still additional reward, which it is probable he will do, the aggregate amount will be an inducement for some one to secure him.

We cut the following from The Victoria Adsocate of the 22d uit.:

"We are informed that on Monday last, Conrad Frill-

inducement for seems one to secure him.

We cut the following from The Victoris Adeocate of the 22d uit.:

"We are informed that on Monday last, Conrad Frillman, a dissipated German, who several years ago used to butcher in this town, killed a man at Port Lavaca by the name of Wingate, or Shawnee Bill, as he called himself. A difficulty had occurred between them in a groggery, upon which Frillman leaded his pistols with buckshot, walked up to Wingate, and discharged the contents of one of them into his head, which killed him on the spot. Frillman is in custedy.

We are informed that M. G. Jacobs, some time last week, killed Major Houston of Geero, by shooting him with a revolver. This horrid tragedy was the result of a misunderstanding between the parties, as to the right of pressession to a segre child. Jacobs made his escape, and at last accounts, although the whole anighborhood had turned out in pursuit, he had not been apprehended.

The President of the Atlantic and Pacific Rairoud Company, the Hon. R. J. Walker, and the Hon. T. Bader King, passed through from on last Thursday, on their way to Austin, with \$500,000 to deposit with our State anthorities, in compliance with the terms of their charter.

The Brownsville Flag of the 18th says:

"By the arrival of the Camanche, from Roma, we are in receipt of a letter from Col. Henry Redman, the founder of the thriving town of Carrizo, opposite the Mexican town of Generero, which informs us that our greatest plagne to the progress of this frontier—the over-wile say eye, is sgain unchecked at his work of death and rapine. The murderous arrow and scalping knife of the Indian is performing its berrible work within sound of the men who have been vouchasted to us by the present Government for our protection!

"The letter of our friend discloses another startling fact:

our protection!

"The letter of our friend discloses another startling fact: that of the possibility that the murderers of our wives and children, brothers and fathers, are receiving protection, if not actual encouragement, at the hands of the present au-

children, brothers and fathers, are receiving protection, if not actual encouragement, at the hands of the present authorities of our magnanipous neighbor. We say the letter discloses the possibility of this thing, and sufficiently so to warrant inquiry into the true state of the cause.

"Here is what our correspondent says on the subject:

"For the last fortnight the Indians have committed mere depredations than I have known since I have been living in this part of the country. We are all on foot. On Tuesday last, in daylight, they entered my pottero (field) and took off three fine American horses, two of which cost \$300 each, together with a lot of mules. We pursed them as soon as we could mount ourselves, but they crossed into Mexico, where they are protected by the authorities. They are Lipans, and they go in parties of from six to twenty. On Monday they killed a man within a few hundred yards of an infantry camp, and afterward passed, upon the main road, by another party of infentry, who, of course, can do nothing, not being mounted. These Indians have permission to come down into this wild, uninhabited country opposite us, from the authorities of Coshulla, to run mustangs and cattle. They make their headquarters at San Fernando, in Mexico, whence we may probably be enabled to purchase our horses again, what little may be left of them. I learn from good authority that the children taken from near San Antonio, as also the boy taken from the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, are with these Indians can pass the river when they please, and we can know nothing until they are upon us. Our Mexican population are at a loss to know what to do."

The same paper has the following:

"At the very moment of our going to press an express has arrived from the City of Victoria, the former capital of the opposite State of Tamaulipas, to the effect that of the opposite State of Tamaulipas, to the effect that

The same paper has the following:

"At the very moment of our going to press an express has arrived from the City of Victoria, the former capital of the opposite State of Tamaulipas, to the effect that there had been a successful outbreak in that city, in which a talented young lawyer named Jose de la Garza had overcome the soldiery stationed there, and, at the head of five hundred men, proclaimed himself Governor pro tem, of the State. We have not space in the present number to give the particulars, but considently expect to have important news to record in our next. The leader of this novement is the same who was for a short time endowed with Gubernatorial power after the bunishment of the celebrated Jesus Cardenas. He is represented as liberal, talented and courageous. The patriots of Tamaulipas look upon him and his brave hitle band as the nucleus around which they are to rally in their approaching efforts to regain their lost liberties."

The State Times has the following particulars of the fight of Capt. Van Burens party with the Camauche Indians:

"Cast. King pursued a party of twenty-five Camanches."

The State 1 mes has the following particulars of the fight of Capt. Van Buren's party with the Camanches Indians:

"Capt. King pursued a party of twenty-five Camanches from Les Moras and overtook them near Lake Espantoza and kulled one of their rear guard. Having met with Capt. Van Buren, Capt. King retired to Fort Clark. Capt. Van Buren, after parting with Capt. King, followed their trail and came up with the Camanches at Howland's wells, some thirty miles below Fort Ewell; a fight ensued, four Indians were killed: Capt. Van Buren was mortally wounded; a sergeant also, and several privates slightly. The Captain was pierced by a lance thrust. He had killed an Indian's horse; was crowding him closely; his own horse reared and the Indian plunged his lance through him. Capt. Van Buren had some fifteen men; the Indians were represented to number about twenty. The soldiers held the ground after the fight, though that is no evidence of a victory in operating against Indians. Capt. Van Buren has died of his wounds.

"Inmediately on receipt of the news of the fight below, Col. Roberts left Fort Ewell for the point, and was upon the trail when last heard from. He has probably overtaken the Camanches ere this, and fought them.

"On his return to San Antonio he saw several signal smokes, evidently made by the Camanches or Wacoos; he answered them, but did not encounter any of the parties."

LATE FROM EL PASO .- The San Antonio Ledger of the LATE FROM Et. PASO.—The San Antonio Ledger of the 20th inst. announces the arrival of Capt. Smith's train from El Paso in twenty-one days—the quickest trip ever made. Water and grass were scarce on the route, and butdrede of cattle that were being driven to California hed died in consequence. Mr. Dunlap's party lost 700 head, and Fairchild & McClure 100 head. The road in some places was strewn with the carcasses.

The Muscalera Indians had stolen 200 head of oattle from Oliver's party.

Mr. Erskine and party, with cattle, were at Rock Creek on the 3d of July. Near the bead of the Limpin, the In-

dians stole three work oxen from this party. Ten of their number followed the Indians to their camp, which was forty or fifly strong, killed five, recovered their cattle and carried off twelve horses and mules, some of which were worth \$125 each. The Indians railied and charged in greater numbers, but the ten six shooters kept them at has. This was a bold and daring feat, and will teach the Indians a leason.

A member of one of the California parties was attacked with small-pox and recovered without the aid of a physician.

The Fourth was celebrated at the Peces on the ninth, where common, bald-face whisky sells at \$4 per gallon. Two hundred quarts were sold on the occasion. That's

patriotim!
On the 22d of last mouth, William Allen, one of the mail party, was killed at a fundango in El Puso, by one of the police guard.

INDIAN FIGHT ON THE PLAINS.

We vesterday had a conversation with Mr. A. Loe, who recently arrived in this city, and who gave us the following particulars of a pitched battle between several tribes of Indians, in what is known as "Buffalo Group h," some two weeks since. The place where it occurred a about one hundred miles beyond Fort Riley, and the nows was brought in a short time before our informant left, by several of the braves who had engaged in the conflict.

A party consisting of Delawarcs, Pottswatomies and Sacs, numbering in all about four hundred strong, were out on a hunt, and were frequently interrupted by straggling parties of other Indians, who stole their points and molested them in various other ways. A skirmishing party was sent out finally, who soon brought back the intelligence of an encampment of about seven hundred Lidians within a short distance, and which proved to be the Cheyernes and Arrapahoes. An engagement caused, in the course of which the latter had over fifty of their party killed, while the former lost only three or four. This difthe course of which the latter had over my or their partial while the former lost only three or four. This difference, considering the disparagement in numbers, is accounted for by the fact that the former were armed while the latter had but few fire arms and depended upon hows and arrows.

[St. Louis Rep. Aug. 5.

#### THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

The recent action of the Union Ferry Company in advancing the ferriage for foot passengers to two cents, has proved, as it was supposed it would prove, very distrasteful to the public. But it has not been so distrasteful to the public as it has been to the managers themselves. Nothing but the necessity which knows no law could have induced the managers to abandon the principles of cheap ferriage, which they were the first to establish and most anxious to sustain, and subject the public to the inconveniences, and themselves to the odium and mortification attending the failure of their long-cherished plans. If the public would be as bisfied with fewer ferries, with a less number of boats isfied with fewer ferries, with as competent men and and less frequent trips, with less competent men and with less substantial boats, then the ferriage might be the first and the facilities, isfied with fewer ferries, with a less number of boats with less substantial boats, then the ferriage might be kept at one cent. But if they desire all the facilities, conveniences and assurances of rofers, which they naw enjoy, they must be willing to pay what it costs. And new for a few facts: It cost \$62,633.53 more than was received to run the ferries for the year ending the first day of May last, and owing to the advance in the price of coal and other articles, it, will cost, over and above the receipts at the present rates, \$50,000 more than last year. Who ought to bear this loss of more than \$100,000 per annum. The stockholders or the public? The stockholders receive but eight per cent, per annum for their money, although the leases contain no restriction as to dividends, and as they get no more than a fair return for their investment, they cannot be expected to bear the loss. The public, therefore, must be willing to make up the deficiency and pay for the conveniences which they demand. After all, the burden will not be so great as many suppose. Any one who chooses to which they demand. After all, the burden will not be so great as many suppose. Any one who chooses to buy tickets, can have 16 for 25 cents, so that the poor can be accommodated, while those who choose to commute for crossing at any one ferry, can do so by paying \$10 per annum, or \$5 for six months. Persons who cross but seldom, need be the only ones having to pay two cents, and the hardship to any, therefore, will not be great.

The managers wish to conduct the ferries as they are now conducted, and to do it at the least possible expense to the Company and to the public. They have no personal motives of any kind to serve. They wish simply to serve the public in the best way they can, as they are conscious they have always endeavored to do, and so soon as they find that the receipts of the ferries will justify the reduction of ferriage

of the ferries will justify the reduction of ferriage again to one cent, they will be most happy to aunomore the fact, and most prompt to make the reduction.
ONE OF THE MANAGERS.

#### MURDERS.

MURDERS.

At Raltimork.—We learn that James McShane way murdered at Havre do Grace on Tuesday last. It appear that he went into a hotel keps by a Germeo, accompanied by a friend, and after remaining a short time, left. Stordly after, discovering that he had loat his pocket-book, containing valuable papers, he returned to leok for it, when an altercation took place between himself and friend, when they were ordered by the landlord to leave the house, under a threat that he would shoot them if they did not go, and presented a loaded gun, which was at once taken out of his hands. While this was going on, a young Germus who had been but a short time in the country, and who was hoarding at the house, went to his room and got a gun, and without any provocation took deliberate aim and fired at McShane, the load entering his neck, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. The murdered was at once arrested and confined for a short time, but was subsequently allowed to escape, and is still at large. McShane was well known in this city as a quiet and inoffensive man. A large number of his friends attended his funeral from this city.

At New-Orleans.—About 10] o clock on Monday night, W. C. Highams, late an engineer and surveyor on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, was shot by John Chand.

fensive man. A large number of his friends attended his funeral from this city.

At New-Orleans.—About 10] o clock on Monday night, W. C. Highams, late an engineer and surveyor on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, was shot by John Chandler, in St. Peter-st., near Perdido. There had been a previous quarrel between the parties, who lived next door to each other, in consequence of a disagreement between their respective mistresses, and on Monday morning Highems, accompanied by a feined, paid a visit to Chandler at the Circus-st. Infirmary, where the latter was apothecary, and challenged him to fight, giving Chandler the choice of modes. The latter manifested no disposition to accept the offer, and Highams and his friend left. Last Monday night, at the time mentioned, Highams was returning home, when he saw Chandler sitting upon the door-steps of his house, smoking a cigar. Some words passed between them, when Chandler threw the cigar is Higham's face. The latter sprang back; as he did so, Chandler shot him, the ball entering his right breast just below the nipple. Highams fell to the ground and Chandler fired at him a second time, wounding him in the hip. Highams was conveyed to the Circus-st. Infirmary, where he died in less than half an hour after receiving the wound. Chandler surrendered himself to Capt. Maynan and awas conveyed to prison. Deputy Coroner Terrell summoned a jury of inquest and proceeded to investigate the matter, and after the examination of a number of witnesses, which occupied some three hours time, the jury returned the following verdict: "Come to his death from "a pistol-shot wound in the right breast, the ball penetrating the liver and causing internal hemorphage—said "wound having been inflicted by one John Chandler." Mr. Highams was a native of New York, was about 35 years of age, had resided for several years in our city, and has left a legion of friends. He was always considered a very quiet and inoffensive young man—honorable and upright in every respect. He was celebrated in this c

The examination of this case commenced last evening before Recorder Summers, and when we left the Court at a late hour it was still slowly progressing.

[N. O. Crescent, Acg. 2]

M. RELE OF THOMAS ESTABBOOK.—An article noder

late hour it was still slowly progressing.

[N. O. Crescent, Aug. 2.

MURDER OF THOMAS ESTABROOK.—An article under this caption—communicated to The Buffulo Republic—is going the rounds of the press. The writer makes many misstatements in regard to this mysterious and horrid affair, the most erroneous of which is as follows:

"The Sheriff went with others to ascertain the truth of the prisoner's story. The body was found deposited just as he described," &c.

The body has not been found; nor does the prisoner (Harding) pretend to know where it was last deposited. The trial of the case will come before Court next month, when the testimony in full will be laid before our readers.

[Centerville (Mich.) Westers Chronelde.

The trial of the case will come before Court next month, when the testimony in fall will be laid before our readers. Mende of a Platmate by a Little Bot.—The Gallens Advertiser notes the fact that a lad named George Jackson, aged twelve years, was committed to jail in this city a day or two since, for the murder of a playmate, called Elass Horn, aged sixteen. Both boys were residents of Millville in this County. The two went to Apple river together, and Jackson returned alone. In answer to an inquiry for his companion, he said he was drowned. Search was made for the body, and it was found that the deceased had been shot, the ball entering his mouth. Jackson now says he shot him by enapping the gun at him, without knowing it to be loaded. His accusers think he killed him for a doller and ten cents in his pocket at the time of the tragedy. [Galena Jeff., Aug. 6.

At Cold Spring Cemeters,—On Saturday aftermoon an affray occurred at Cold Spring Cemetery, which resulted in the death of one of the parties. It appears that two funeral processions entered the Cemetery at the same time, and two of the hack-drivers got into a dispute about the grave, when one of them, named William McDermott, attempted to draw a slung-shot from his pocket. A bystem of the sum of the sum of the sum of the parties of the passed down through his mouth and tongue, cansing his death in a few hours. It was impossible to tell who it was, from the crowd that was presont, that fixed the pistol.

Jail Delivers.—On the night of the 3d instant ten

piatol. [Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 7.

Jan. Delivery.—On the night of the 3d instant ten
persons escaped from the jail in Detroit by cutting a
hole through the wall, and letting themselves down to
the ground by means of a cord.